

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that they were labeled in part on the cartons and in the circulars as a treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, whereas they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them, and the statements on the cartons and in the circulars were false and fraudulent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the bottles of the articles was contained in a carton within which was a circular, a copy of which was attached to each libel and made a part thereof, which said circular bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for said articles.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7320. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 18 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10358. I. S. No. 2380-r. S. No. W-365.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen bottles of Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 14, 1919, and February 6, 1919, by C. L. Huisking, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of essential oils, including cubebs and copaiba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment of simple urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, and that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the label, wrapper, and circular.

On August 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7321. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10359. I. S. No. 2381-r. S. No. W-369.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 7, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the

State of Ohio into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels of the bottle and carton, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein and representing it to be a treatment for catarrh, hay fever, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach, and urinary organs, inflammation of the eye, cystitis, gastritis, hemorrhoids, piles, throat troubles, gonorrhœa, gleet, folliculitis, leucorrhœa, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and misleading in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 14, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7322. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific, Big G, Injection Zip, and Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 153 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, 225 Bottles of Big G, 176 Bottles of Injection Zip, and 565 Bottles of Knoxit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10119, 10120, 10121, 10122, 10174, 10248, 10254, 10194. I. S. Nos. 2720-r, 2719-r, 2721-r, 2718-r, 2089-r, 2090-r, 2725-r, 2723-r. S. Nos. W-317, W-318, W-319, W-320, W-332, W-333, W-334, W-335.)

On or about May 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 153 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, 225 bottles of Big G, 176 bottles of Injection Zip, and 565 bottles of Knoxit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, The Baker-Levy Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., respectively, alleging that the Pabst's Okay Specific was shipped on or about July 26, 1918, and February 1, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, that the Big G was shipped on or about October 30, 1918, and February 3, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, that the Injection Zip was shipped on or about August 26, September 4, and October 28, 1918, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Colorado, and that the Knoxit was shipped on or about August 29, September 13, and October 31, 1918, and February 8, 1919, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Pabst's Okay Specific made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, including buchu and uva ursi, and alcohol.

Analysis of a sample of Big G made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of borax and berberine in aqueous solution. No hydrastine was present.

Analysis of a sample of Injection Zip made in the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc and lead salts, opium, berberine, alcohol, and water.